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A. S. WATSON & CO..
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1906. [30]

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BIRTH.

On October 30th, at Bella Vista, University Road, Bootle, Liverpool, Mrs. J. A. TATHAM, of a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1906.

The definition of a doctor as "one who uses remedies about which he knows a little to cure diseases of which he knows less, in bodies of which he knows nothing" is not our own; it is merely recalled by the telegram published to-day referring to a fatal medical experiment in the Philippines. For a long time REUTER has sent us nothing more interesting, and we have no doubt that throughout the Far East, if not throughout the world, the incident will be made the subject of all sorts of comment. There will be those who will speak or write bitterly of medical science; there will be many sentimental accusations of inhumanity; and there will be, we suppose, some who will take the will for the deed, and adopt the medical and official view of it. The first will say something sarcastic, like "Science discovers a new serum, and long before there is time to judge of its ultimate action, the doctors ask impatiently why the stupid, sceptical people should not be forced to use it in the name of the common weal". The anti-vivisectionists and their kind will protest in horror that, not content with maiming dogs and rabbits, the high priests of science have begun to deliberately sacrifice human prisoners. The others will have to again resort to the Jesuitical justification that the end justifies the means. The three-cornered discussion will be none the less acrimonious because each point of view happens to have its

own modicum of truth. Weighing the various arguments as we anticipate them, we are inclined to support the official view of the incident as it is reported in the telegram. As touching the faith we have in the future of inoculation, we would be glad to hear evidence how and why the cholera virus was allowed to become contaminated by bubonic plague, and to have expert opinions as to the liability of various serous preparations to catch and retain virulence of any sort. It might be reassuring to the public if the real amount of such risk were authoritatively indicated. Owing to our very lengthy law reports, and the arrival of new mail matter, we have not space to follow, as we had intended, the three lines of argument suggested by the incident of the telegram, which readers will themselves pursue, according to their inclinations. There are the pseudo-Countess, who will denounce the doctors for meddling with Nature's plan of destroying the unit; the sentimentalists, who will require a lot of persuasion before they will admit that it is as sensible to use criminals in this way as it is to convert refuse and rubbish into useful products; and the common or garden cynics, who will ostentatiously yearn for an antitoxin calculated to cure what they may call the deadly disease *Zelus-nudicus*. On the question of fact, merely, it seems a pity that the neighbouring therapeutics were not content with a preliminary test on one prisoner only, to avoid such possible mistakes. It would have been time, after thus making sure, to undertake the wider field of observation that we admit is necessary in such research. But we have no desire to throw the first stone at these soldiers of science: their mistake is, after all, less heinous than the mistake of a politician who precipitates a war; and the war they would wage, against disease, is an essentially moral war.

A military Court Martial sits tomorrow (Saturday) morning.

The French Mail of the 30th October, was delivered in London on the 28th inst.

Private G. Johnson, of the 2nd West Kent, has been court-martialed and imprisoned for trying to commit suicide.

A wreath was sent to Mr. Thomas Arnold's funeral by the scholars of Aronofsky school, of which Miss Arnold is one of the principals.

The great storm on the Riviera, the subject of one of our recent telegrams, did much damage. Fishing villages were destroyed by a "tidal wave", and much shipping lost. The storm lasted all night. Mr. James Gordon Bennett's steam yacht foundered off Cannes.

As Mr. G. Dring has failed to receive an apology from the regiment in which the Indian soldiers who are alleged to have assaulted him are units, he has taken up summonses against the man, and the case, which was adjourned yesterday, will come on for hearing to-day.

By majorities ranging from fourteen to seventy-seven Cambridge University voters, on Oct. 25th decided in favour of the reform of the mathematical tripos. The changes adopted included the abolition of the order of merit, and, consequently, the extinction of the position of senior wrangler, except in the unlikely event of the Senate refusing to sanction the new regulations. The long line of senior wranglers stretches back as far as 1747.

In accordance with his promise, made in 1904, on condition that good order was observed in the Philippines for two years, President Roosevelt will, on March 27th next, direct the Philippine Commission to hold a general election of delegates to the first Philippine Assembly. This body will take over all the legislative powers hitherto exercised by the Philippine Commission in that part of the archipelago which is not inhabited by Moros and other non-Christian tribes.

An exchange of Notes has taken place between the Russian and British Ministers in Peking providing for the reciprocal protection of the respective national trade marks by their Consular Courts in China, the Russian law being enforced against Russian subjects infringing British trade marks duly registered in Russia and vice versa. Similar engagements had previously been made between England and America, Holland, France, Germany, and Italy, but none has yet been made with Japan, with whom such a joint arrangement is even more essential.

A new petroleum concern has been formed at Bremen, styled the European Petroleum Union, with a capital of £20,000,000. The new concern includes the Naphtha Product Company, Nodier Brothers of St. Petersburg, and all other petroleum companies belonging to Messrs. Rothschild Bros. of Paris, as also the Deutsche Bank at Berlin, with its petroleum companies. The object of the union is to form a central selling company for the whole of Europe, in order to fight the Standard Oil Company. It is said that the ultimate end in view is a union with the American interests, but some time must elapse before such a monopoly of the petroleum products of the world can be possible.

Among the passengers landed at Liverpool from the Canadian steamer *Empress of Britain* was a party of Chinese ladies and gentlemen, who attracted notice by their picturesque Chinese costumes. Inquiries showed that the party, headed by his Excellency Taotai W. Yen Lin, came from Peking on a mission to inquire into English commercial methods at the various large centres of industry and trade. The party proceeded direct from Liverpool by the boat express train to London.

Dr. Sven Hedin, who by orders of the home Government was denied access to Tibet from the side of India, is making good his entry into Western Tibet from Chinese Turkestan. On September 18th he was in the neighbourhood of Yesil Kul, a well-known lake in the White Desert, having experienced no serious hardships. He intended to continue his march eastwards. It is presumed that no opposition was offered, as Mr. Calvert, who recently returned from Gartok, had heard nothing from the local Tibetan officials respecting him.

Mr. Henrique Heaton, M.P., who is indefatigable in his efforts on behalf of universal penny postage, has published as a "Red Book" correspondence on the subject. "It is now generally admitted," he writes, "that we must go step by step in carrying the great reform. The correspondence shows that the people of the United States, the people of France, and the people of Germany are each and all anxious to meet the United Kingdom in establishing penny postage to and from their respective countries."

Quite apart from all question of the good faith in which the change in the disposition of the Fleet may or may not be carried out, a serious complaint is made from Portsmouth. A Standard correspondent says that in the opinion of Naval officers, there are a good many more ships in need of dockyard repairs than are at present in hand, the fact being that funds for the purpose have been stinted. It is part of the nucleus crew system that naval mechanics on board, supposed to do the necessary repairs, at sea as far as possible, are too few in number for the duty; yet the dockyard personnel has been cut down. The need for repairs, moreover, is likely to be greater under the new system of an enlarged Reserve than it has been, for ships in reserve, however well looked after, develop faults which can only be discovered at sea. This is one of the practical aspects of the hand-to-mouth policy which Lord Tweedmouth disclosed at Sheerness with such a air of satisfaction. It means that the Home Fleet can never be regarded as available for immediate employment.

Baron Komura, the Japanese Ambassador opened a highly successful chrysanthemum show at the People's Palace, Mile-end, E., under the auspices of the People's Palace and East London Horticultural Society, the patroness of which is the Queen. There was a large attendance. Among those who lent flowers or fruit were the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Portland, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Sir Samuel Bolton, Mr. F. A. Bevan, and Mr. N. L. Cohen. Sir Ernest Flower, in opening the proceedings, said that they welcomed Baron Komura, and recognized in him the representative of that people who first cultivated the chrysanthemum, and of that great Power with whom we were in alliance, and who were foremost in promoting all that made for the progress of mankind. The Japanese Ambassador, in formally opening the exhibition, expressed the pleasure he felt at coming to East London, and receiving such a cordial welcome — a welcome that Englishmen always gave to his countrymen. The love of flowers was characteristic of both nations, and the blooms he saw before him testified to the care and attention bestowed on their cultivation. Baron Komura then inspected the exhibition, the proceeds of which are to be given to the London Hospital.

The quarterly report of the Mercantile Marine Service Association refers to the circular issued by the Board of Trade instructing superintendents to admit seamen's union delegates of "friends" to the shipping offices in dispute between masters and seamen, and says that it has aroused a deep feeling of protest among shipmasters generally. The report states that Mr. Lloyd-George has put down a new amendment to the Merchant Shipping Bill in the House of Commons whereby the Board of Trade are to have full powers over the marine superintendents. The report intimates that there are signs that shipowners are beginning to show a deeper interest in the question of the supply of capable officers for the mercantile marine. Low wages, insecurity of position, long absences from families and friends, no system of leave in home ports, restricted accommodation, and lengthy hours of duty are some of the principal reasons why British boys of respectable parentage find no attraction in the sea as a profession, and officers in the service leave at the first opportunity of obtaining even a subordinate position on shore. Shipowners are realizing that it is necessary to do something, and the prospects for officers are considerably brighter, and the thanks of the association are due to those shipowners who are leading the way to much needed improvements. Mention is made of the fact that further correspondence has taken place on the question of Royal Naval Reserve commissions with the Admiralty, who are being urged to reopen the lists and extend the number of commissions to eligible officers of the mercantile marine. Other points touched upon are shipmasters and indemnity clubs, the new British load line, and benevolent work. In connection with the Employment Bureau the report states that during the past quarter the demand exceeded the supply by more than two to one.

The latest number of the *Graphic* received will be more than usually interesting to Hongkong residents on account of the page devoted to the typhoon. The fury of the gale and the immense wreckage portrayed in a fine picture taken during the height of the hurricane at the Naval and Extension, while others show the wrecks of H.M.S. *Phoenix*, the French torpedo boat *Française* and the *Le Petit Petrel*. It is interesting to note that the total damage is put at £10,000,000. Among other illustrations are the latest portraits of His Majesty and Princess Victoria of Wales, a drawing of the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman by Seymour Lucas, R.A., and a number of sketches and snapshots taken on the reassembling of Parliament.

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Mr. Lonsdale, M.P., having asked the Foreign Secretary whether he was aware that dissatisfaction still exists amongst British merchants and others interested in commerce in the Far East at the present position of Sir Robert Hart in relation to the administration of the Chinese Customs, and whether efforts are still being made to ensure that the authority and control of the Inspector-General shall be fully maintained, Sir E. Grey said: — "I am aware of the dissatisfaction and anxiety which has been caused by the new decree. So long, however, as it remains a simple transfer of control already and always existing it does not affect the administration of the Customs by Sir R. Hart, and unless there is interference which prevents the Customs from being administered on the lines hitherto followed, no steps by His Majesty's Government would be justifiable or are required."

The determination of the Colonies to resist the intention of the Government to sacrifice local contracts in favour of obtaining all goods possible through the Crown Agents is, according to Reuter's agent at Georgetown, British Guiana, more pronounced than ever. The *Argus* has interviewed most of the members of the Combined Court on the subject, and their opinion is unanimously, and in some cases vehemently, opposed to it. The colony has had experience in former years of the delay and confusion that arise from traffic through Whitehall-gardens, and has no desire to repeat the experiment. Moreover, as a constitutional principle, it is pointed out that British Guiana is not a Crown colony, but has independent control of her own finances. That strenuous opposition extending to a refusal by the Combined Court to vote supplies will follow any attempt to coerce the colony in this matter is assured; and the question is being made a crucial one for the coming elections. Government officials view the prospect of dealing with the Crown Agents with no less dismay than do the merchants of Water street, who will no longer be called upon to tender for Government work. The people are unanimous; not a single dissenting voice is heard, and the proposal of the Colonial Office will be fought tooth and nail.

SUCCESSFUL SALVAGE.

Yesterday morning the French torpedo boat *Freude*, having been raised, was taken by the Protector and a junk to a temporary resting place in Hungsham Bay pending her reception in the Kowloon Dock, where she will be examined by experts with a view to ascertaining whether she will be worth repairing or not.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO.

The meeting of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company (Limited) was held on Oct. 29th. Mr. W. F. Turner, who presided, said the chief feature of the year was that whilst, from circumstances which could not be controlled at the time, there had been a slight pause in the development of the company's business, it had not been such as to materially affect the result, which enabled them, after making ample reserves, to maintain the dividend of 10 per cent. The situation throughout the year was that they had been unable to keep pace with the demand, and that consequently that had been working practically without any margin in the way of stock. It was the best proof of the progress that had been made in the development of the business, and the best augury for the future, that notwithstanding that their output during the past year was considerably larger than it was a few years ago, it was practically sold out at the end of the year.

The total profit for the year was £14,447, of which £10,000 was applied to redemption of debentures and £30,000 carried to reserve for depreciation account. There remained £104,447, which with £18,198 brought forward made an available total of £12,646. An interim dividend of 1s. per share had been paid, and they proposed to pay a balance distribution of 1s. per share, making 10 per cent for the year.

There was now a much larger demand for the company's coal, and the works which they had undertaken, and which were now nearing completion, would not only place them in a position to meet the demand but should also enable them to diminish to some extent the cost of production. They were justified in looking forward to a steady expansion in the profits, and consequently, in due time, to an increase in the dividends.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 29th at 11.40 a.m.—The barometer has risen rapidly over N. China, and fallen moderately at Hukou.

The depression lying over N. China yesterday, moved into the North part of the Sea of Japan, and pressure is again high over China to the North of the Yangtze.

The monsoon will freshen on the China coast, and continue to blow strongly over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

N.E. winds { moderate to fresh; fine.

Formosa Channel... { strong.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau { N.E. winds fresh.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan... { same as No. 3.

Hongkong and Macao... { same as No. 3.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE CONGO.

LONDON, November 27th. Mr. Lonsdale asked in the House whether the Congolese had evacuated Nenreh Ghazal, in accordance with the Anglo-Belgian Convention. Mr. Runcean replied that now the season had become suitable, he trusted no further delay would occur.

THE MUTINY AT SEVASTOPOL.

LONDON, November 27th. Two hundred and twenty-eight participants in the last mutiny at Sevastopol have received sentences varying from terms in disciplinary battalions to penal servitude for life. Two were shot, and one civilian hanged.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, November 27th. Mr. Chamberlain's health shows a marked improvement, and he hopes to return to political life after a visit abroad.

AERONAUTICS.

LONDON, November 27th. The French steerable balloon *Patrie* covered 94 kilometres in 6½ hours, returning to the starting point.

MEDICAL "SCIENCE."

LONDON, November 27th. Ten, out of 24 native prisoners in the Philippines, who were experimentally inoculated with cholera virus, died. The operators explain that the virus was contaminated by bubonic plague. The Governor General has exonerated the scientists, and the Government will care for the families of the dead.

READING FOR THE BLIND.

LONDON, November 27th. The *Daily Mail* will publish, on the 1st December, a weekly penny edition for the blind, printed in Braille characters.

PAHANG CORPORATION (LIMITED).

An extraordinary general meeting was held on October 23rd at Winchester-house. Mr. J. E. Champney, who presided, said that the meeting was the outcome of proceedings which had been going on for about a year. It was stated at the meeting last December that the board would consult with the largest shareholders on the subject of raising further capital, and the outcome of that conference was the circular which was issued to the shareholders. The scheme which was issued to the shareholders, the scheme which had been to form an entirely new company to acquire the property and assets now owned by this company and of the Pahang-Kabung Company. The result had been the formation of the Pahang Consolidated Company, which had made a public issue of ordinary shares, and had duly adopted the agreement to acquire the properties of the two companies. The ordinary shares in the Consolidated Company had been fully subscribed. The asset of the Colonial Secretary had been duly obtained for the transfer of the leases to the new company. The latter company would, under the agreement, issue to this company or their nominees 45,500 preference shares of £1 each, fully paid up, which would be (less the expenses of the liquidation) distributable among the preference shareholders, share for share. The sale having been completed, there was nothing to prevent the distribution of these shares, and it was, therefore, proposed that the company should go into liquidation. He moved a resolution to this effect and for appointing Mr. Arthur Giffard (the secretary) as liquidator. Mr. J. A. Bell seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried. A meeting of the Pahang-Kabung (Limited) was afterwards held; and Mr. Henry Freiby, who presided, moved a similar resolution. He explained that the number of preference shares which the Pahang Consolidated Company were to hand over to this company was 9,000 of £1 each, fully paid up. Mr. B. Tatham seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

HINDU CULTIVATORS AND THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT IN BENGAL.

The Namsudres of Eastern Bengal and Assam, who constitute the largest community of Hindu

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, November 29th.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.
BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT).CHUNG SHUN KOO'S BANKRUPTCY.
His Lordship gave judgment in the series of motions concerning the bankruptcy of Chung Shun Koo as follows:

The unfortunate debtor in this case has been the victim of a perfect Comedy of Errors. Up to the time of judgment in the action brought by Mr. Ho Tung against him, the errors were of his own making. Since then they have been made by his opponents and, having already seen the man in the witness box, I am not at all surprised that the Trustee should have found him so upset as to be unable to give any coherent account of himself or his affairs. This judgment will dispose of some of those errors; but there is one final set of errors said to have been committed by the debtor and those who allege themselves to be his creditors which will have to be unravelled hereafter. Further, and as it were to complete the chain of error, I have the misfortune to take a view of the law applicable to the debtor's motion to discharge the order I made ex parte, which neither Counsel engaged in the case felt themselves able to support. Having given the matter very careful consideration I have come to the conclusion, for reasons which I will presently state, that a judgment creditor is not a secured creditor except in some special cases. I must work out the consequences of my view myself, and give judgment accordingly. But as it is perfectly possible that either party may feel aggrieved by this view, and may wish to appeal, I think it advisable to decide the point involved as they were argued. First, then, I will assume that a judgment creditor who has obtained a prohibitory order is a secured creditor. Mr. Ho Tung having on 25th June, 1906, obtained a judgment, and on 29th June, 1906, obtained a prohibitory order, when he came to prove his claim in the debtor's bankruptcy, swore on the usual unsecured creditor's form that he held no security, the fact that he was a secured creditor to the extent of the value of the property attached having gone out of his mind. It also escaped the recollection of his solicitor. From this mistake he sought to be relieved, on the ground of inadvertence. This application was made to me ex parte and the Trustee consenting, I made the order, which the debtor now seeks to set aside. The inadvertence of the solicitor being sworn to, I am willing to accept it so far as he is concerned; though the debtor is justified in reserving the right to ask for further evidence of the inadvertence of Mr. Ho Tung himself should it become necessary. But in the view that I take of the consequences of the mistake, it is unnecessary to go into this question; for he is not entitled to relief if his proof as an unsecured creditor has been prejudicial to the debtor, though I am bound to say I do not find the law applicable to the particular circumstances of this case very clear in the cases cited. In exp. Clarke re Burr (47 L. T. 232) the Judge undoubtedly lays down this principle: that a creditor who has voted and omitted to value his security ought always to be allowed to withdraw his proof, and to be relieved from being deemed to have surrendered his security unless he has elected really to abandon his security; that is, unless he has omitted to do that while he did omit deliberately, and on purpose. If it has been done accidentally, he ought, on such terms as the Court may think fit to impose, to be relieved from the loss of his security. In that case it is true the creditor had voted, but his vote seems to have had no influence on the result of the meeting one way or another; and this being so, the principle is easy to understand. This case seems to lay stress on the necessity of the creditor having acted inadvertently. But in re Safety Explosives Co. (1904 Ch. at p. 235) the same learned Judge, then L. J. Vaughan Williams, said that it was not disputed that an amendment of a proof ought not to be allowed if the position of the parties has been altered since it was put upon the file; and the same principle is alighted in the judgment of North J. in re Lester exp. Huddersfield Bank. There also the creditor had voted; and the learned Judge said "No doubt . . . he might by his vote have succeeded in so altering the position of the Company that it would be unfair to say that he should be released from giving up, what he has given up in consideration of securing the advantage which he had got by his vote. . . . I do not find the vote really came to anything. The vote he gave did not alter the position of things so as to entitle the creditors to hold him to the vote for that reason." So it is clear that even if there has been inadvertence, if the effect of the vote has been to alter the debtor's position, the creditor will be held to it; with the result that he will be held to have abandoned his security, but I am disposed to add "unless things can be put straight." Now let us see what happened in this case. If Mr. Ho Tung had voted at the creditor's meeting for his debt, less his estimated value of his security, the special resolution would have been passed. The figures are inclusive on this point. As to this there is a point in the procedure which was adopted by the Official Receiver, which I think needs improvement. He wrote on the minutes of the meeting—"Resolved as follows: Mr. S. Disney, proxy for Mr. Ho Tung dissenting, that the debtor's proposal for a composition credit set forth above be accepted." This looks, and both Counsel for Ho Tung and I, at first, thought this meant that the resolution having been adopted, the condition of s. 18 (1) had been fulfilled, and that this was a "special resolution." But it was not. In order to be a "special resolution," it

must be voted by three-fourths in number and value of those present and "entitled to vote." This condition was not satisfied, some of the claims having been disallowed for the purpose of voting, because the creditors were not present either in person or by proxy. But it would have been satisfied if Mr. Ho Tung had not voted for the full amount of his debt. He has, therefore, by his vote prevented the special resolution from being passed. With regard to the Official Receiver's procedure I think it would be better that the fact should be noted whether or not the requirement of s. 18 (1) has been complied with. But it was said that even if it had been passed the scheme was not such as the Court would have approved. Now, see what follows:—The Trustee who was appointed on 13th Sept., 1906, immediately after the papers were handed over to him, proceeded as if the requirements of s. 18 (2) had not been complied with—that is that the resolution required the support of three-quarters of the creditors "who have proved"; this is expressly referred to in Mr. Lowe's affidavit of 1st November. He says "the reason why the scheme of arrangement mentioned in paragraph 4 of the debtor's affidavit (i.e. the scheme put to the creditor's meeting of 3rd August) was not proceeded with was because the scheme was not voted by a majority in number representing three-quarters in value of the creditors who had proved." The figures do bear out this statement, and from this point of view Mr. Ho Tung's vote did not affect the proceedings. But it is a wrong point of view altogether as I have already shown. Mr. Lowe then proceeds to explain why he could not accept the scheme which the debtor had brought forward, giving a variety of reasons, many of which are certainly substantial reasons. But this scheme was proponed because the first scheme had been defeated by Mr. Ho Tung's vote. I cannot assume that the first scheme would have been objected to on the same grounds. I cannot even express decided opinion on it; but in reading the objections formulated by Mr. Lowe, the following observations occur to me:—He says that the deposit in the Bank proposed was not guaranteed. Chung Chim-kwei referred to in the scheme is, I understand, the same person, as Chung Cheung-kwei who offered to pay the money in the first scheme. But the criticism does not necessarily apply to the proposal in the first scheme, because under that 20 per cent. was to be paid by Chung Cheung-kwei, the debtor's brother, in the month of August. Mr. Lowe may have had objections to this, but I do not find any statement of them. The objections which are personal to the debtor, may perhaps have been advanced against the first scheme, but the "bribery," (i.e. the pointing out to the Trustee that it was to his personal interest to accept the scheme—and which, I need hardly say, was most reprehensible) occurred with regard to the acceptance of the new scheme, and might not have occurred at all if the old scheme had been adopted, or at least considered. And with regard to the allegations that the debtor did not disclose all his property, and that the Trustee had the greatest difficulty in obtaining any information from him about his affairs, what I said during the argument about the debtor's state of mind must not be understood to mean that I intend to palliate his conduct, but that the time has not arrived for me to deal with it. I adopt the words of the Trustee himself: "The debtor was so upset he could not exactly quite say"; that was his unhappy position all the way through, from the time of Mr. Ho Tung's action in this Court to his public examination; and the worry of his mind was undoubtedly increased by the first scheme not going through. As to the debts of the other creditors not being valid debts, that undoubtedly would have been raised to the first scheme, but that is the subject of a special motion before me, and would have been dealt with, as it will be dealt with now: The gist of the objections was undoubtedly the fact that the household properties which were relied on to produce some, or the greater part, of the 20 per cent. formed the security which Mr. Ho Tung held in virtue of his prohibitory order. But this is blowing hot and cold. Mr. Ho Tung has by his vote as an unsecured creditor prevented a scheme from going to its second stage in which this fund would have been available and he objects to the second scheme because he is a secured creditor, which would prevent the fund being available. An analysis of the objections raised by the Trustee to the new scheme shows conclusively that the position of the debtor was materially altered for the worse by the vote by inadvertence of Mr. Ho Tung as an unsecured creditor at the first meeting; and it is therefore impossible to let him amend his proof, unless an order could be made which would restore the *status quo ante*. But all this is obviously dependent on whether the Trustees can succeed in knocking out the proof of some of the creditors who proved. If he does, then the figures on which the previous argument proceeds will be entirely altered, and the question of the condonation of the proof would probably require further consideration. So much for this part of the case, regarded from the point of view of Mr. Ho Tung being a secured creditor. I now proceed to state my reasons for considering him not to be a secured creditor. Sections 30 to 32 of the Ordinance deal with "proof of debts," s. 39 treating of the rights and duties of secured creditors. Then two other subjects are dealt with "appropriation of assets," by sections 33 to 35, and "property available for payment of debts," by sections 36 and 37. Afterwards we come to another group of sections, 38 to 42, which are headed "effect of bankruptcy on antecedent transactions," of which s. 38 treats of the "restriction of rights of execution creditor" which follow s. 45 of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883. This section lays down the important principle that a judgment creditor shall not be entitled to retain the

benefit of an execution unless he has completed it before the date of the receiving order, and indeed persisted, that his motion was entitled to priority. But I am quite clear that although logic would seem to be on his side, there was no reason for departing from the usual practice of taking motions in priority according to their respective notices. And it was the more necessary in this case, because the Official Receiver had admitted the proofs, and therefore the creditors were entitled to be heard on their motion as if they were bona fide creditors. The course I pursued moreover had the advantage of removing certain misapprehensions in the bankruptcy practice—quite apart from the essential difference between the 1st and 2nd sub-sections of section 18, which I have already dealt with—which I have now attempted to set right. These creditors were assumed all the way through to be recalcitrant, because they declined to comply with the trustee's request to substantiate their claims, replying that they had already been accepted by the Official Receiver; and no little ingenuity was devoted to them, for assuming a position which, after very carefully considering all the arguments, I have come to the conclusion was a strictly legal one to assume. The practice of appointing a trustee, is I understand of rare occurrence, and the application of section 30 (9) to him does not seem to have yet been considered by the Court. The words are—"subject to the power of the Court to extend the time, the Official Receiver or Trustee, shall, within 14 days after receiving a proof, either admit it, or reject wholly or in part, or require further evidence in support of it, and shall notify the decision to the creditors at the next general meeting." I may deal at once with the argument that these provisions are "directory," and are therefore not to be construed too strictly. I agree; but I understand the meaning of this to be that they are directions to an officer of the Court and that the consequences of slips on his part will not be pressed too hardly against him, or rather against the persons whose rights are vested in him, if it is possible for the Court to set them right, the reason being that it is not advisable that people who are directly and pecuniarily interested in the Trustee's conduct of the proceedings should be prejudiced by errors which he may commit. The Trustee has simply failed in his duty, that in all" (see Day J. in re Sisling, 53 L. J. 967). But this does not mean that therefore the express provisions of the statute are to be ignored, and the officer may act in complete disregard of them. The key to the position is the meaning of the words "receiving a proof." After the trustee had been appointed the Official Receiver handed over to him all the papers including the proofs which he had himself received and it was treated as if the date of the trustee's receiving the proofs from the Official Receiver was the date from which the 14 days were to run. I am of opinion that this is wrong: "receiving a proof" means receiving it from the creditor, and is a technical expression used for fixing the date on which a creditor is said to have proved. This established, the rest follows easily. The Official Receiver and trustee are used in the alternative in this subsection as throughout the Ordinance; either of them may receive proofs, and thereupon within 14 days, may do what the sub-section enables them to do. Some proofs were received by the Official Receiver, and some by the trustee; and in respect of the proofs received by them respectively, either of them might have called on the creditors for further evidence, and either of them might admit or reject. There is nothing in the language of the sub-section which authorises the trustee to whom proofs admitted by the Official Receiver have been passed on to act as a sort of Court of Appeal from the Official Receiver, and call for further evidence to substantiate them for the simple reason that the period has gone by. And so far as the trustee is concerned there is no "reception of proof" by him from which the time can run. When once the Official Receiver has admitted a proof the simple powers of the two officers are exhausted. I accept Sir H. Berkeley's final argument in reply to Mr. Slade, that where a trustee has been appointed, he is the successor in title of the Official Receiver, but that makes the point plainer, for a successor in title cannot exercise a second time rights which his predecessor in title has already exercised. And the same argument must apply to the power of the Court to extend the time to extend the time to do what? To admit, or to reject, or to require further evidence. I do not think either of the officers, having exercised their power of admitting or rejecting a proof, could then come to the Court to extend the time—i.e. to extend the time to do a second time what they had done, or failed to do, once already. There must be some limit. For the benefit of the creditors generally, the Official Receiver or the trustee is given a right of exercising a strict supervision over the claims of any individual creditors; but when once this supervision has been exercised the individual creditor is entitled to some protection also. His position cannot be affected vis à vis the officers who are carrying on the bankruptcy proceedings by the fact that there has been a change in the officer, and a new man has been brought to bear upon the investigation. If a new Official Receiver had been appointed, could he revise his predecessor's action? Undoubtedly not. Nor can a trustee who succeeds to the business of carrying on the bankruptcy. I have purposely omitted any reference to the English practice which is more elaborately defined, because I think the meaning of the sub-section is clear. But I think that the interpretation I have given brings the Colonial procedure into line with the home practice. But the question of interpretation settled, does it follow that the claims of creditors cannot be investigated, and further proof to substantiate their claims. I proceed now to consider the trustee's motion calling for further proof of the claims from those then lies with the Court, which may

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JUST ARRIVED.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. [16]

His Lordship—It seems to me rather an extension of language to say, where the Bankruptcy Ordinance says, the rules of the Court are to apply, for when you turn to the rules of the Court, you find another section which says some other rules apply.

Mr. Pollock—I was going to submit that to your Lordship. One would call bankruptcy rules operating under the Home Act.

His Lordship—The difficulty I feel about the same thing is that if I agree to this amount going in the whole must go in at once.

Mr. Pollock—I submit that sections 3 and 4 clearly refers to ordinary practice in the Civil Procedure of Courts.

His Lordship—Has the point ever been decided?

Mr. Pollock—I'm not aware that it has.

Sir Henry—I don't know that it has ever been raised before.

His Lordship—I must consider it.

Mr. Pollock thought he would be able to show very strong reason for not applying the rules in this case. He asked his Lordship to compare subsection 3, section 48 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance and subsection 3, section 55 of the English Act of 1883, and said it was a general rule in the interpretation of statutes that where one section was copied from another, and where certain omissions were found, it was to be presumed that such omissions were intentional. He asked his Lordship to compare the two important omissions in these sections and submitted that those words were deliberately omitted by the Legislature with an object.

Further, he submitted that there was no possibility of an effective disclaimer being made without the leave of the Court having first been obtained. The only disclaimer that could have any binding effect was one properly made under the Ordinance. He also contended that rents should be allowed his clients from October 1st to date, and that they were entitled to keep the bankruptcy open until the lease expired.

His Lordship—Keep it open for 10 years?

Sir Henry—Supposing it was a 99 years' lease?

Mr. Pollock—Technically, we could keep it open, but in such a case it would be a matter of arrangement.

Sir Henry contended, in view of authorities he quoted, that a security was not liable for any claim after the termination of the lease. Regarding the re-leasing of the premises by the Land Investment Co., it seemed inconsistent that they should regard themselves as agents for his client.

His Lordship reserved his decision.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUSING JUDGE).

ALLEGED FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

The case was concluded in which Cheang Lai claimed from Cheang Tsui the sum of \$1,000 damages for false imprisonment.

Mr. E. P. H. Lane (of Messrs. Dacon, Looker and Dixon) appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. John Hastings' office) for defendant.

His Lordship held that the claim should have been for malicious prosecution, not false imprisonment, and dismissed the action.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed daily, Person only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplies for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C., 6th Ed. Licker's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED by a Portuguese Senior Clerk. Merchant Firm preferred. Good references and experience.

Apply to— "Y."

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 30th November, 1906. [2193]

FOUND.

IRISH TERRIER DOG (No License on Collar) followed cattle from Aberdeen to Peak a day or two ago. Owner can have same on paying cost of this advertisement.

Apply to— "A.B.C."

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 30th November, 1906. [2194]

TO LET.

ONE LARGE GODOWN in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for Dry Goods, Opium, etc. Rent \$125 per month free of taxes. Electric Light installed.

ONE LARGE SHOP with Two Show Windows, Electric Light fitted, in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Rent \$250 per month free of taxes.

Apply to— "B. 163."

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 30th November, 1906. [2195]

NOTICE.

WE BEG TO NOTIFY the Public that we are carrying on business as COTTON AND YARN DEALERS at No. 32, Hennessy Street under the style of SANG CHEONG FATT, and that all contracts for Buying and/or Selling Cotton and Yarn and all other mercantile documents relating to the business of our firm must bear the Chop of our Firm and the Signatures of one of the partners whose names are mentioned below; otherwise the item will not be bound or incur any responsibility thereby.

HO POOK otherwise HO CHAK-SANG, HO KOM TONG, HO TAI-SANG, HO CHEUNG-SHIU, LO SAI-KI.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1906. [2195]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Goods at present in the custody of the above named Company will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, at the KOWLOON GODOWNS, on MONDAY, 3rd December, 1906, at 11 a.m., unless the same are previously taken delivery of and the charges due in respect thereof paid.

1 BOILER and FITTINGS, ex ss. "HECTOR" stored for account of the Liu Chow Coal Mining Co., under Godown Warrant No. 7371.

G.G. 6 Cases PROVISIONS or "SAXONIA" arrived 5/3/04.

J.C.S. 27 Cases CEREBOS SALT ex "JATA" arrived 21/7/04.

9 Casks AERATED WATERS ex "KINTUCK" arrived 3/12/04.

G & Co. 4 Cans VERMOUTH ex "P. R. LUTTIFORD" arrived 1/3/05.

MN. 30 Cans WINE ex "SOCOTRA" arrived 24/4/05.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1906. [2196]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW

THE Company's Steamship

"HATTAN," Captain J. S. Reach, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 4th December, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1906. [2197]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELHI" FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, ex ss. "Victoria." From Australia, ex ss. "Britannia."

From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. & B. & F. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 6th Dec., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Goods for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. [2198]

NOTICE.

WE have Established Ourselves To-day under the Firm Name

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER, Hongkong, as GENERAL MERCHANTS and ENGINEERING AGENTS.

T. P. ULDERUP, C. SCHLUTER.

Office 1 & 2, Beaconsfield Arcade.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [2199]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS AND EMBROIDERIES.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, THE 6TH DECEMBER, 1906,

Commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,

A FINE COLLECTION OF

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Comprising:—SILK EMBROIDERED WALL HANGINGS, DRAPERY, CUSHION COVERS, CUT VELVET and HAND PAINTED HANGINGS, RARE and ARTISTIC SATSUMA VASES, BOWLS and PLATES, GOLD CLOISONNE and BRONZE WARES, HANDSOMELY CARVED IVORY GROUPS and FIGURES, GOLD and SILVER INLAID DAMASCENE WARE, etc., etc.

On View from TUESDAY, the 4th December. Catalogues on Application.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

[2192]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 30th Nov., 1906, commencing at 2.30 P.M., And

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 1st December, 1906, commencing at 11 A.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street, (for ACCOUNT of the CONCERNED).

(Removed from FAIRHURST & CO.)

A QUANTITY OF DRESS MATERIAL, CHIFFONS, VEILINGS, SILKS, SATINS, BROCADES, LACE ROBES, SILK BLOUSE, LACE TRIMMINGS and INSERTIONS, LACE SCARVES, FUR BOAS, LACE COLLARS and STOCKS, CASHMERE HOSE, GLOVES, CORSETS, &c., &c., &c.

A Quantity of ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN SHOES.

Also A Selection of MANTLES and COATS, (slightly damaged by water).

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GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. [2193]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (FRIDAY),

the 30th Nov., 1906, commencing at 2.30 P.M.,

And

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),

the 1st December, 1906, commencing at 11 A.M.,

at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,

(for ACCOUNT of the CONCERNED).

(Removed from FAIRHURST & CO.)

The Dividend will also be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, on and after the same date.

The REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 25th instant until FRIDAY, the 30th instant, both days inclusive, during which period NO TRANSFER of SHARES will be effected.

JOHN D. JUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1906. [2194]

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4830

FOR TWENTY-FIVE SHARES numbered 150,026 to 150,050, Fully Paid Up, standing in the Register in the name of BEN-JAMIN KOPER BRANCH of Hongkong, having been lost or destroyed. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company before the 3rd December, 1906, a Duplicate Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906. [2195]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that His EXCELLENCY CHEONG, who in the past eighteen months has expended about \$10,000 on

Matches and other Works in connection with the above named SAN CHAR MINE in the Kwan Yen district of the Province of Kwangsi, and had several times by advertisement in the newspapers publicly invited offers for the property and all the rights therein, has Resigned the management and transferred all rights and interests in the above-named Mine to MESSRS. CHAN CHIT TING and HO SZE KI and others who are willing to provide the necessary Capital for the Working of the Mine. Twelve regulations for such transfer have already been drawn up and mutually signed by the above-named Parties.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER NOTIFIED that the Members of the Directorates, Committees and the Shareholders by whom the Mine has

successively been owned, may inspect the regulations and all other particulars of the transfer on application to the YU WO FAT Firm, No. 227, Des Voeux Road West, Hongkong, or to the CANTON-AMOY RAILWAY OFFICE, in Tsing Hoi Moon Street, Canton, on any day prior to the 22nd day of this Month, on which date the New Company will assume the management of the said Mine, and no claims and objections on the part of parties interested in the above-named WAI HING and PO HING Companies can thereafter be entertained.

Signed on behalf of the Shareholders,

PO HING COMPANY.

The 8th day of the 10th Month, 32nd year of Kwangsu.

Plan, Specification and Particulars from C. E. WARREN & CO.,

30, Des Voeux Road, Central, and

HOO CHEONG WO & CO.,

51 & 52, Connaught Road, Central.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1906. [2196]

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FOR SALE OR HIRE.

STEAM LAUNCH, 15 Tons Register Net, 59 feet Long, Built in 1905.

For Particulars, apply to—

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Hongkong, 24th November, 1906. [2197]

INTIMATIONS

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NOTICE.

ST. ANDREW'S STAKES to be run for

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 1st Dec., 1906.

Open to all Subscription Griffins of this

Season 1906-7. Distance Half a mile, weight

10 Stones, 7 lbs. Native Riders allowed.

Entrance Fee \$10 to go the Winner. Second Pony to save his Stake. The Saddling Bell will be rung at 7 o'clock A.M. and the Races will be started at 7.30.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1906. [2198]

NOTICE.

MEMBERS desirous of renting accommo-

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Current Season will oblige by applying to the

Undersigned before FRIDAY, 30th Inst.

By Order,

INTIMATION.

S. MOUTRIE
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SOLE AGENTS:
S. MOUTRIE & CO. LTD.,
York Building, Chater Road,
Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. [1527]

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [45]

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WARE, &c., &c.; and POOCHOW
LAQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [2051]

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TOYS TOYS TOYS.
Do not lose this Golden Opportunity!
Best Goods, CHEAP PRICES.
H. HIPTOOLA & CO.,
13 and 15, D'Aguilar Street,
Hongkong, 26th November, 1906. [2161]

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JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI SUN BLINDS,
MATTING of all Colors and
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Also FOR SALE.
Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE.
For Particulars, apply
GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [153]

INSURANCES

L'UNION DE PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMSSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [29]

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1905
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I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £10,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 687,500 0 0
II. FIRE FUNDS..... 3,386,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1906. [1349]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1906. [311]

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & CO.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1906. [1535]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILLANDERS

"GLENWOOD,"

27, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th September 1906. [1731]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

A GENTLEMAN can have BOARD AND RESIDENCE in an English Family on the Central Lower Level, Large House with Full View of the Harbour.

Apply to— "S. W."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1906. [2177]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE AT "BRAESIDE."

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds with Tench Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour. Terms moderate.

Apply to— Mrs. E. W. WATTS,
"Braside," 29, Macdonnell Road

(late of "Ping Yuen").
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [49]

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OFFERED in WELL APPOINTED HOUSE. Fine View, every Comfort, Large Verandahs Upper Level.

Apply to— Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1906. [1398]

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1906. With INDEX. Price 27.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office
Hongkong 27th July, 1906.

Cunliffe, THE Pioneer Exporters in FRUIT JUICES.

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To be purchased on cash or on the "Times" system of monthly payments.

CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO. being the oldest-established firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the world, offer a large number of bonds obtainable at very reasonable prices.

Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers checked after every Drawing. Results of Drawings in English. Holders of drawn Bonds advised at once. Prizes collected free of charge.

Bonds purchased "at sight." Loans granted on Premium Bonds. Services continue until last Bond drawn. All transactions confidential.

1556

10 & 12, Place de la Bourse, PARIS

SECURITIES issued by European Gov'ts and Municipalities offering DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS

To be purchased on cash or on the "Times" system of monthly payments.

CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO. being the oldest-established firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the world, offer a large number of bonds obtainable at very reasonable prices.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Cairo, Norwegian str., 1,381. J. Larsen, 20th Nov.—Sorabaya 18th Nov., Molanis and Son, Angard, Thorsen & Co.
CLARA JEROME, German str., 1,103. J. J. Jackson 20th Nov.—Bangkok 19th Nov., Rice—Johns & Co.
DELHI, British str., 4,783. J. D. Andrews, 22nd Nov.—Bombay 14th Nov., and Singapore 24th, Mails & General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
GONAWANDA, British str., 2,182. H. D. Clarke, 29th Nov.—San Francisco 20th Oct., Oil—Standard Oil Co.
HELENE, German str., 771. J. J. Jackson, 28th Nov.—Hoichow 27th November, General—Johns & Co.
KAIKONG, British str., 986. E. Finlayson, 28th November—Cebu and Iloto 24th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.
LIAUCHOW, British str., 1,215. Harder, 29th Nov.—Ningpo, Chefoo and Weihaiwei 26th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.
MAITA, British str., 3,890. A. P. Peters, 29th Nov.—Shanghai 27th Nov., Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
MATHILDE, German str., 877. N. Schneemann, 29th Nov.—Hainan 25th Nov., General, and Hoichow 27th Nov.,—Diplom. Johns & Co.
TAISHAN, British str., 1,121. J. T. Liang, 29th November—Anglo 17th Nov., Rice and Teak—Bradley & Co.
TELEMACHUS, British str., 1,340. Williamson, 29th Nov.—Saigon 24th Nov., General—Chinese.
TEUCER, British str., 5,865. J. Barwise, 29th November—Manil 27th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.
TINSANG, British str., 1,053. Reynolds, 29th November—Shanghai and Swatow 28th Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TRISTAN, British str., via SINGAPORE, &c.
ODESSA (DIRECT).

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
Nov. 29th.
Cariboushire, British str., for Shanghai.
J. B. A. Keeler, British str., for Palembang.
Kuikang, British str., for Shanghai.
Langshan, British str., for Canton.
Nerit, British str., for Palembang.
Signor, German str., for Hoichow.
Tengsang, British str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 29th.
DAEPHEN, German str., for Vladivostock.
HAIFAN, French str., for Hoichow.
HAIMUN, British str., for Con Port.
KYO MARU, Japanese str., for Saigon.
MACHEW, German str., for Bangkok.
MERFOO, Chinese str., for Canton.
MINNESOTA, Amer. str., for Seattle.
NANCHANG, British str., for Canton.
STAM, Danish str., for Singapore.
TINHOU, British str., for Saigon.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Liaochow* reports: Moderate to light N.E. winds and fine weather.
The British str. *Tinhsong* reports: Strong monsoon down the coast with high sea.
The British str. *Taishan* reports: Pulo Obi to Paracel strong monsoon and high sea; thence to port wind and sea decreasing to light.
The British str. *Kuifong* reports: Fine weather with light winds along Phillipine coast; thence strong monsoon winds with high sea until arrival.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

Nov. 29th.
ABERDEEN-DOCKS—*Kohsichang*, Kowloon Docks.—*Sorogon*, Monteagle, Paul Beau, H.M.S. Kent, Hennington, U.S.S. Callao, H.M.S. James, Hinung, Chinhas Maru, Jacob Diederichsen, Nord, Fonda, Coopie, Cosmopolitan Dock.—S. P. Hitchcock.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH
"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.
THE Steamship
"BENMOHR," Captain Webster, will be despatched as above on or about the 30th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1906. 12084
EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at MANILA, TIMOR, PORT DABWIN, QUEENSLAND Ports, and taking through cargo to ALMADEA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship
"EASTERN," Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, 1st December, at 10 A.M.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
A Steward, and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.
For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1906. [2010
"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.
THE Steamship

"GLENNAVON," Captain Woolden, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 7th December.
For Freight, apply to MC GREGOR BROS. & GOW. Hongkong, 22nd November, 1906. [2147

TOYO KISEN KAISHA,
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

FOR SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS VIA JAPAN PORTS.
Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong, CALLAO and IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS.

Steamer Tons To Sail.
"KASATO MAEU" 6,000 Middle of Dec.
Capt. W. C. T. S. Filmer.
Taking Freight and Passengers to other Western Coast Ports of South America.
The above Steamer has splendid Accommodation and is fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried aboard.

For further information, apply to K. MATSUDA,
Manager, York Building, Hongkong, 5th October, 1906. [1616

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "l.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTION.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON	BENMOHR	Brit. str.	—	Webster	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 30th inst.
LONDON & VARIOUS PORTS OF CALL	MAITA	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Peters	P. & O. S. N. CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
LIAUCHOW, &c., via PORTS OF CALL	GLENNAVON	Brit. str.	—	Woolden	MC GREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 7th Dec.
MARSEILLE, HAVRE, COENHAGEN, &c.	ERNEST SIMONS	Fren. str.	—	Bourdon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 11th Dec., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP	SIAM	Dona. str.	—	E. W. Bruce	MELCHERS & CO.	About end of Nov.
PEMBROKE, &c., PORTS OF CALL	SIMATRA	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	MELCHERS & CO.	About 5th Dec.
HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BULOW	Ger. str.	—	Formes	MELCHERS & CO.	On 5th Dec., at Noon.
HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	—	Brahmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 3rd Dec.
HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	C. FRED. LAEISZ	Ger. str.	—	Meyerdykks	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd Dec.
HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	—	Schmidt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 3rd Jan.
HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPEZIA	Ger. str.	—	Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 14th Dec.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	RIENANIA	Ger. str.	—	v. Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 11th Jan.
NAPLES, BREMEN & HAMBURG	HOHENSTAUFEN	Ger. str.	—	Jäger	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 8th Feb.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	SILESIA	Ger. str.	—	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 27th Dec.
TRISTAN, &c., via SINGAPORE, &c.	E. F. FERDINAND	Aus. str.	—	Matovrich	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	About 3rd Dec.
ODAKA	OTTO BERG	Rns. str.	—	Bradley & Co.	MELCHERS & CO.	About 10th Dec.
NEW YORK	PETRONIA	Rns. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	MELCHERS & CO.	About 17th Dec.
NEW YORK	VERONA	Ger. str.	—	CARLOWITZ & CO.	MELCHERS & CO.	On 2nd Jan.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	k. w.	F. G. Farrington	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 20th Dec., at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	TASTAB	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. C. T. S. Filmer	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 9th Jan., at Noon.
VICTORIA (BC) & LACOMA VIA JAPAN	PLEIADES	Am. str.	1 m.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	MELCHERS & CO.	About 20th Dec.
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KARATO MARU	Jan. str.	1 m.	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	Middle of Dec.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EASTERN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. D. Andrews	TOYOKISEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TEIMAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. Lindbergh	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 13th Dec.
PRINCE SIGISMUND.	PRINCE SIGISMUND.	Jan. str.	1 m.	Lenz	MELCHERS & CO.	On 11th Dec., at Noon.
CAMBODIA	CAMBODIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Moore	MELCHERS & CO.	About 3rd Dec.
CHIANGSHA	CHIANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. D. Andrews	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th Dec.
DELEI	DELEI	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 2nd Dec.
KALOAN	KALOAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Ohto	OSAKA SHOSHO KAISHA	On 2nd Dec., Daylight.
SOSHU MARU	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	S. Ito	OSAKA SHOSHO KAISHA	On 2nd Dec., Daylight.
HOBENSTAUFEN	HOBENSTAUFEN	Brit. str.	1 m.	R. Almond	OSAKA SHOSHO KAISHA	On 4th Dec., Daylight.
HAMBURG	HAMBURG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. S. Koch	SHIWEAN, TOME & CO.	On 5th Dec., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. G. Smith	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.	On 5th Dec., Daylight.
NANCHANG	NANCHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. W. Outterbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th Dec., Daylight.
LIAONGHOU	LIAONGHOU	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 8th Dec., at Noon.
P. E. FRIEDRICH	P. E. FRIEDRICH	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Semida	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
AMBRIA	AMBRIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. A. Mitchell	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
TSIAMA	TSIAMA	Jan. str.	1 m.	Zwart	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	On 4th Dec., at 3 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	1 m.			Quick despatch.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
MARSEILLE, HAVRE, COEN	"SIAM"	About end of Nov.
AGEN, SCANDINAVIAN & ASIAN, and GERMAN BALTIc PORTS.	"SIAM"	On or about 3rd Dec.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE and VLADIVOSTOCK	"CAMBODIA"	On or about 10th Dec.

For Further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

[1357]

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSE carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP TONS CAPTAIN FOE SAILING DATE.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOE	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	Amoy & Manila	On 30th Nov., 5 P.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 8th Dec., NOON.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOME & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

[15]

Hongkong, 26th November, 1906.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST)

For freight and further

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	{ DELHI	About 30th November	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS	MALTA	1st December	See Special
OF CALL	Capt. R. A. Peters	December	Advertisement.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and SUMATRA	ANTWERP	About 5th December	FREIGHT and PASSAGE.
ANTWERP	Capt. E. W. Bruce	December	PASSAGE.
SHANGHAI and JAPAN	NUBIA	About 8th December	FREIGHT and PASSAGE.
	Capt. F. J. Fox	December	
For further Particulars, apply to	E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.		

Hongkong, 27th November, 1906.

**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.**

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.**



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES.

BUELOW	... WEDNESDAY	1906
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	... WEDNESDAY	5th December
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	... WEDNESDAY	1907
SEYDLITZ	... WEDNESDAY	2nd January
PRINZ HEINRICH	... WEDNESDAY	10th January
GNEISENAU	... WEDNESDAY	20th February
PFEIFFER	... WEDNESDAY	27th February
PRINZESS ALICE	... WEDNESDAY	12th March
ZIERN LUDWIG	... WEDNESDAY	27th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	... WEDNESDAY	10th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	... WEDNESDAY	24th April
		8th May

ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of DECEMBER, 1906, at NOON, the Steamship "BUELOW," Captain Formes, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave said Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 3rd Dec. Cargo and will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 4th Dec., and Parcels

will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 4th Dec.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be issued for less than \$2.50,

and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERRUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:

Passengers to European and New-York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRIA to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from PORT SAID.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these

steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unravelled Table.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.**

Hongkong, 30th November, 1906.

[11]



OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR THE CO'S S.S. LEAVING

* TAMSWI VIA SWATOW	{ "JOSHIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 2nd Dec.
AND AMOY	Capt. H. OHTA	at DAYLIGHT.
+ SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	{ "BOSHU MARU"	SUNDAY, 2nd Dec.
AMOY and FOOCHOW	Capt. T. SUBURA	at DAYLIGHT.

* ANPING VIA SWATOW	{ "FUKUSHU MARU"	TUESDAY, 4th Dec.
AND AMOY	Capt. S. ITO	at DAYLIGHT.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unravelled Table.

* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

[14]

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

"MACEDONIA,"

10,500 TONS, CAPT. G. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON.

ON

SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,
AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20TH APRIL AND LONDON ON
THE 27TH APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON. THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

To MARSEILLES—£61 FIRST AND £42 SECOND SALOON,
To LONDON—£65 FIRST AND £44 SECOND SALOON.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

[18]

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

"PRINZESS ALICE" 10,911, ON MARCH 12TH.
CAPT. CH. POLACK.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 10,500, ON MARCH 27TH.
CAPT. VON BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

EARLY BOOKING RECOMMENDED.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1906.

[19]

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.**

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC is the "EMPEROR LINE," Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel.

11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration.)

TO LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER

THURSDAY, 20th Dec. 7th Jan.

WEDNESDAY, 29th Dec. 2nd Feb.

THURSDAY, 17th Jan. 4th Feb.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd Jan. 16th Feb.

THURSDAY, 14th Feb. 4th Mar.

WEDNESDAY, 20th Feb. 13th Mar.

"EMPEROR" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 NOON.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at Quebec with the Company's NEW PALATIAL "EMPEROR" Steamship of 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22½ days from YOKOHAMA and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class..... via St. Lawrence 260; via New York 282.

Intermediate Steamers 1st Class Railways..... 240, " 42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missions, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADOCK, Acting General Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

61

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of December	JAVA PORTS	First half of December
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of December	JAPAN	First half of December
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half of December	JAVA PORTS	First half of December
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half of December	JAVA PORTS	Second half of December
TJULATJAP	JAVA	First half of January	JAPAN	First half of January

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

